

THE WAR IN AFRICA.

WARREN'S MOVE VERY
WEIGHTY.On His Success or Failure
Depends Roberts' Plans.

London, Jan 15, 4 30 a. m.—Lord Roberts' enigmatical announcement "no change in the situation," does nothing to allay public anxiety or to explain the mystery surrounding Gen Buller's movements on the Tugela and, although there is a disposition to regard the dispatch as disposing of Saturday's adverse rumors, the week has opened in a state of suspense almost equal to that of last week, because it is recognized that failure in Gen Buller's present attempt would seal the fate of Lady Smith.

Presumably "no change in the situation" refers to previous dispatches sent to the war office, which have not yet been revealed to the public. Except the announcement of the seizure of Potgieter's drift and of the advance of Gen Warren, there has been no news from the Tugela for a week. A ray of hope is in the fact that the same silence prevails from the Boer side. Thus it may, perhaps, be fairly inferred that Gen Buller has not yet met a serious check.

If the announcement of Gen Warren's movement be correct, it is evident that Gen Buller's forces are spread over a very wide front—perhaps 25 miles—and in the event of a sudden fall of the river his operations might be full of danger. It is believed that Gen Buller has no good survey maps of the district. This will add to his difficulties.

Sir Charles Warren's advance probably means an attempt to seize Hlangwane hill, the main post of the Boers south of the Tugela. Upon the success or failure of these operations depends the whole future of the campaign. Until the result is known, Lord Roberts will be unable to decide how to dispose of the two divisions and the reinforcements now arriving.

The news from other points is of no great importance. Boer accounts tell of another sortie from Kimberley on Jan 9, in the direction of Kamfers dam, with a brisk exchange of firing, but no results. A heavy detonation was heard on Jan 8 within Kimberley.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Modder river, dated Jan 10, gives a rumor that Kimberly was being bombarded.

Beaards Nek, mentioned in Lord Roberts' dispatch as the locality of a reconnaissance, is northwest of Colesberg.

Doubts are beginning to be raised whether it will be possible to get together anything like 10,000 yeomanry. Only a very small percentage of the applicants satisfy the standard of riding and shooting. A large number of officers from the Egyptian army have just left Cairo for South Africa to replace those killed and wounded.

BRITISH DIVISION MOVES.

London, Jan 15.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail dated Jan 12 from Pietermaritzburg, says: "Sir Charles Warren marched with 11,000 men eastward from Frere by way of Weenen. His scouts found no sign of the enemy at Gobler's kloof, and Colesburg was ascertained to be deserted."

"There are rumors that the Boers are preparing to leave Natal, discouraged by their failure to reduce Ladysmith. All the colonials and irregulars have been placed under Gen Warren's command."

"Among the Free States killed in the attack on Ladysmith on Jan 6 was Commandant Devilliers, who, but for his well known friendliness to England, would have been commander-in-chief of the Free State forces."

The Standard published the following from Ladysmith, Thursday, Jan 12, by heliograph, via Weenen: "The Boers are fortifying positions north and west of Ladysmith, doubtless with a view of securing a safe line of retreat should their opposition to Gen Buller's advance fail. They still surround Ladysmith in large numbers, and may be contemplating another attack."

"It is known, however, that they are greatly depressed by their heavy losses. Prior to Saturday they were perfectly confident of their ability to defeat the garrison and to take possession of the town."

August Flower

"It is a surprising fact," says Prof. H. L. L., "that in my travels in all parts of the world, for the last ten years, I have met more people having used Green's August Flower than any other remedy, for dyspepsia, deranged liver and stomach, and for constipation. I find for tourists and salesmen, and for persons filling office positions, where headaches and general bad feelings from irregular habits exist, that Green's August Flower is a grand remedy. It does not injure the system by frequent use, and is excellent for sour stomachs and indigestion." Sample bottles free at Dr. A. J. Chas. S. Sold by dealers in all civilized countries. 12-18

More Dutch in Vicinity of
Ladysmith Than British.

London, Jan 16, 4 a. m.—Gen Buller's latest authentic word as to what he and his 30,000 are doing was wired from Springfield after his first forward step. Striving to think out the unknown, London is confused by surmise and rumor and disquieted by suspense. Spencer Wilkinson, the lucid military expert of the Morning Post, asserts that the Boer force in northern Natal is larger than Gen Buller's and Sir George White's together, so that the Boers are able yet to oppose Gen Buller with a force superior to his own.

Reports from the Boer camps affirm that the circle of investment has been drawn closer by the occupation of some hills near the town, thus liberating reinforcements to oppose Gen Buller. Although the war pages of the great dailies today are almost barren, the telegraph instruments click ceaselessly.

Yeomanry recruiters are getting only one and one-half companies out of upwards of 1,000 applicants in the metropolitan districts, the others failing to meet requirements; and, although the provinces are doing better, the raising of 10,000 yeomen is far from easy.

A strike among the military tailors is another perplexity.

KRUGER ORDERS MEN TO THE
FRONT.

London, Jan 16.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail dated Saturday, Jan 13, from Lorenzo Marques, says: "President Kruger has issued a proclamation ordering all burghers to the front. The Volksraad, the Transvaal official organ, suggests that the moment the British cross the border the gold industry should be irretrievably destroyed."

"President Kruger also issued a circular, dated Jan 8, to Boer commandants and burghers, urging them to show more energy in the Transvaal cause. He quotes Psalm 22, verse 7, as God given instructions to the burghers, and says that the British have fixed their faith in Psalm 83. He also quotes Psalm 89, verses 13 and 14, and asserts that he has searched the Bible without being able to find any other mode which can be followed by the Boers, who must fight 'in the name of the Lord.'"

"Commandeering is proceeding busily at Pretoria, where the town guard is exchanging Mausers for Martini's, the former being badly needed at the front. It is said there are nearly 3,000 British prisoners in Pretoria."

SAW A BRITISH COLUMN.

London, Jan 16.—A Standard dispatch dated Saturday, Jan 13, from Durban, says: "A man who has just arrived here from Springfield says that a British column, proceeding to the relief of Ladysmith, has crossed the Little Tugela. When he left it was facing the Boer position on the Big Tugela and a Howitzer was shelling the Boer trenches."

"He says also that 270 wagons, laden with commissariat stores for Ladysmith had left Frere, and it was expected that the column would join hands with Gen White Monday evening."

"The traction engines have been doing excellent work in hauling heavy wagons out of holes and swamps. This they accomplish with the greatest ease. British patrols have discovered parties of Boers in the direction of Emersdale, between Frere and Estcourt."

IN THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY.

Orange River, Friday, Jan 12.—Gen Wood, for the first time in the campaign, has established a post in the enemy's country. With a force of all arms he took up a position Jan 6 at Zeuppass drift on the north side of the Orange river, in the Free State.

THE CLAIMS OF ITALY.

Washington, Jan 13.—The Italian government has signified to the government of the United States, in the polite and courteous method known to diplomacy, a wish that the persons guilty of lynching the five Italians at Talulah, La., last spring, should be punished. Heretofore in cases of the lynching of Italians the matter has been compromised by the payment of an indemnity, but this does not meet the present demand of the Italian government.

As under the existing law the trial and prosecution of such cases as this is left entirely to the state authorities, the national government is well-nigh hopeless to meet the request of the Italian government. As an outcome of this embarrassing position the president will probably make fresh representations to congress urging the speedy passage of the pending bills intended to remove from state courts jurisdiction in cases where persons claiming treaty protection are the victims, and transferring jurisdiction over them to the federal courts.

One of the arguments advanced for holding on to the Philippines is that sugar can be produced cheaper there than it can be in the United States, and a better quality of cotton can be grown there than in the Southern States, and yet there are some Southern men who are banking for expansion.

The General Assembly.

Columbia, January 13.—Today, the House, without a dissenting voice, passed to its third reading the bill repealing the Income Tax Act. Mr. Rogers' bill to provide for a record of marriages by imposing a small fee for recording the license passed its third reading.

Resolutions looking to extending the time for taxes further than already extended were lost.

There was another skirmish about the salary of the State librarian, but the "only lady office-holder in the State" won and got the \$200 extra salary.

The Gruber bill to establish County Courts has gone through the House, and the amendments, as to which counties should be and should not be exempt, is the only possible hitch now.

The Senate bill looking to the readjustment of the salaries of county auditors was killed.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery the House agreed to a concurrent resolution to hold memorial services in memory of the late Governor Ellerbe on Thursday next.

Mr. McCullough's bill providing for extra Courts, where needed in any county, was passed without opposition. It will do much to expedite legal business.

SENATE.

The senate took the first steps today looking towards the completion of the State house, the committee having instructed Chairman Marshall to draw up a bill in accordance with Architect Shand's plans.

After the Senate opened the committee on judiciary, through Senator Henderson, reported favorably on the following bills: Relating to the appointment of magistrates; relating to salary of treasurer of Kernshaw; joint resolution requiring the attorney general to investigate the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company and other like corporations; relating to the service and summonses and transcripts from magistrates' courts.

The same committee reported unfavorably on the publication of petitions for pardon before filing with the governor and the bill was rejected.

A concurrent resolution from the house appointing Friday, at noon, as the time for the election of seven members of the board of trustees of the South Carolina College, seven of the board of trustees of Winthrop, and five of the board of visitors of the Citadel, was referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

The house bill to validate the grand jury of Union County for 1900 was passed.

The bill providing that no person engaged in teaching a free public school shall be a member of the board of trustees was recommitted in order that the Superintendent of Education may have an opportunity of being heard on the bill.

Senator Waller's bill providing that the weight of a bushel of bolted corn meal shall be 48 pounds passed to a third reading.

The state house committee met today during a recess of the senate and elected Senator Marshall chairman. Architect Shand made a report as to the cost of completing the building according to original designs. He says:

"In many particulars the cost of construction is greatly reduced by the introduction of modern methods, which are equally strong, durable and as effective in appearance as the old way."

"In many instances the original design has already been changed and it is impossible to carry out the original intentions in all details, but the drawing presented shows the building exactly as intended, except as regards the roof and dome. The original drawing called for a much flatter roof than is now upon the building and called for a tower thirty feet square at the base, to be constructed of marble. The altered shape of the roof as it now stands would not be in keeping with the tower, as originally designed, nor could such a tower be executed in marble, as then intended, without enormous expense and without reconstructing a deal of the interior of the building. The dome shown in the drawing when worked out in all its details would make a handsome addition to the building, and executed in Portland cement will be durable and fireproof."

"I give below the detailed figures of my estimate:
"Front and rear porticoes, with monolithic columns, with steps leading from front portico to ground \$18,000; dome, \$15,000; repairing roof, \$2,000; woodwork, \$1,500; plastering corridor, \$1,000; miscellaneous, \$10,000. Total \$244,500."

"If the two porticoes have one row of columns only, instead of two, deduct from above estimate \$75,000. This will not detract from the appearance of the building, though two rows would add to its dignity. The suggestion of putting one row of columns, instead of two, is given in a report of Mr. John R. Norris, the original designer, submitted in 1884 to a committee appointed to report on the completion of the State house. The roof of the building is in very bad condition and should have immediate attention. The copper covering of the deck roof is in bad condition and beyond repair. This part of the roof should be recovered, and all valleys and gutters relined as soon as possible, as the building and its contents are being damaged by leaks."

Senator Marshall was instructed by the committee to draw up a bill for the completion of the building according to Mr. Shand's plans.

SHORT SESSION OF THE
HOUSE.

Columbia, Jan 15.—The house met today and in a few hours' time had gone through with the calendar and then took up a few local measures.

In a short while the passing over of bills left over from last year resulted in reaching the bills which had not been on the desks of the members for 24 hours, and then the house had to adjourn after an effort had been made to revive certain measures.

The only considerable fight was over Mr. Rogers' motion to recommit the bill to repeal the income tax law. Mr. Rogers thought that the law ought to be given a better and further trial. He was not present when Mr. Mauldin's bill, repealing the law, was given its second reading, and that was why he made his fight on the third reading.

By a vote of 31 to "no further count" the house refused to recommit the bill on Mr. Rogers' motion.

Mr. Ashley and Mr. Bacon put the clincher on the votes and the bill was given its third reading.

All bills down for their third reading were passed and will go to the senate.

Mr. Graydon's bill to reduce the salary of the phosphate inspector to \$800 was taken up. There was some effort to delay action.

Mr. Prince wanted to inquire into work of the phosphate inspector, and thought the bill ought to go over. He had some views he would like to present. In deference to Mr. Prince the bill went over without action to day.

Mr. E. B. Ragsdale had a bill limiting the number of acres of land which an alien may own to 100 acres. Mr. Ragsdale was satisfied with the Act of 1896, limiting the ownership to 500 acres, and the bill, by his request, was killed.

Mr. Ragsdale's joint resolution to authorize the sinking fund commission to refund two hundred dollars to John McSweeney, paid by him under protest for alleged back taxes, which were not justly due, was given its second reading.

Speaker Gary appointed Messrs. Bacon, Prince and Stevenson as a special committee relative to the message on the drainage of the State and the redemption of certain lands.

The following new bills were proposed today:

Mr. Weston: To authorize the payment of two notes now held by the Carolina National Bank, which they paid upon the endorsement of Col. W. A. Neal, then superintendent of the Penitentiary, and endorsed by him as superintendent, and for which the Penitentiary received the money.

Mr. Duke: To provide for the issuing of bonds for school purposes.

Mr. H. E. Johnson: To amend the law as to carrying concealed weapons.

Mr. Wharton: To provide for pensions for paralyzed soldiers and sailors of the Confederate army.

Mr. Ashley: To regulate the granting of bail by magistrates.

Mr. Whisonant: To amend the present Act as to barbed wire fences.

Mr. Mauldin: To fix the salary of the clerks of the House and the clerk of the Senate at \$500 per year, but not to affect the salary of those now in office.

Mr. Young, of Sumter: To regulate the foreclosure of mortgages so as to make it unnecessary to have a personal representative in foreclosing mortgages especially in small estates.

Mr. Sinkler: To amend the law as to the foreclosure of mortgages on real estate.

Mr. McCullough: A memorial from the trustees of the South Carolina College relative to the building of a hall for the students to board at. A great necessity.

SENATE.

There were but few senators absent when the senate met tonight and they went through the brief calendar within an hour. The senate refused to concur in the house amendments to the county court bill. These amendments exempted nearly half of the counties from the operation of the bill. Senator Gruber made the motion non-concur, stating that senators wanted to have a conference on the bill. Senators Gruber and Henderson were appointed a committee on conference.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill to provide for amendments to charters, railroad, steamboat and municipal corporations being exempted. The bill was ordered to be enrolled. The concurrent resolution of the House providing for memorial services to Governor Ellerbe on Thursday was agreed to. Senators W. A. Bryan and Livingston were appointed on the part of the senate to make the arrangements.

The bill in relation to summons in and transcript of judgments from magistrates' courts was passed to a third reading, notice of amendments on third reading being given. The joint resolution to investigate the so-called fertilizer trust was passed to a third reading without debate.

As there have been many inquiries as to the exact provisions of the resolution, the text is given:

Section 1. That the Attorney General of the State of South Carolina be,

and he is hereby, instructed and required to forthwith institute an investigation to determine by what authority the Virginia Carolina Chemical Company are doing business in this State whether said company has complied with the laws of this state regulating foreign corporations, and whether said company, or any person or corporation who may be engaged in the fertilizer business within this state, has violated, or is violating, the provisions of the laws of this State prohibiting trusts and combinations, and that he institute, such proceedings, civil or criminal, as may be necessary to prevent and punish the violations of such laws against trusts and combinations.

The following new bills were introduced:

Mr. Mower: To amend Section 1 of the Act regulating the foreclosure of mortgages.

Mr. Graydon: To amend the procedure relating to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Marshall: To direct the superintendent and board of directors to take up two notes discounted in the Carolina National Bank for the Penitentiary. These are two Neal notes, one the G. W. Ragsdale note for \$2,000, and the W. W. Russell note for \$600.

The presiding officer appointed Senators Gruber and Manning on the swamp land drainage commission, and the senate adjourned until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

PEACHES AND BLUBBER.

A Story of Arthur Stringer and an Oxford Professor.

Canadians are very touchy on the subject of climate, as Rudyard Kipling discovered when he somewhat thoughtlessly dubbed the Dominion "Our Lady of the Snows." When Arthur Stringer, the young Canadian poet and author, first went to Oxford, he carried with him letters from Professor Goldwin Smith of Toronto to Professor York Powell, the distinguished historian of Christchurch.

The old Oxford don, like one or two other Englishmen, had very vague ideas about Canada and somewhat surprised the young stranger by inquiring if he got along nicely on English roast mutton after living so long on frozen seal meat. The young poet gravely protested that he perhaps missed his whale blubber a little, but the next day he had come home, and in less than a week the finest basket of autumn peaches ever grown in Ontario, carefully packed in sawdust, was on its way to Oxford. A short time afterward the young author was again dining with the regius professor at Oxford, and that gentleman produced at the meal a fruit dish loaded with tremendous peaches.

"Most extraordinary," said the old professor, "but these peaches were sent to me today, and I'm blessed if I know who sent them. From the south of France, I suspect, so I saved a few of them for you, Stringer. They will be such a novelty, you know."

The Canadian very quietly took a steamship company's bill of lading from his pocket and handed it to the professor. The professor gazed at the bill, then at the fruit, then at the poet.

"I had some whale blubber, too, professor," said that young man, "but I simply had to eat that. These other things were grown on my uncle's farm in Kent county, Ont., you know. He has 200 bushels of them every year, and he sent me over a basket of little ones along with the whale blubber."—Saturday Evening Post.

A Landmark in the Way.

A large stone that is one of the landmarks of Fairfield county has raised a dispute that will probably have to be settled in the courts. The stone was planted at a road crossing of the old Boston and New York turnpike, which now forms the main street of the village of Fairfield, in 1797 by the ancestors of Henry I. Flint, a prominent business man of Bridgeport. The Bridgeport Traction company operates a trolley line through Fairfield and recently decided to place larger cars upon that line, but when the first car was run to Fairfield it was unable to pass the corner owing to the proximity of the stone to the track. Mr. Flint was asked to remove the landmark, but flatly refused to do so. The traction company officials say they will take legal action to have the obstruction removed.—Hartford Courant.

Uses of Opaline.

According to the Boston Journal, a new article called opaline has been placed upon the market by a French plate glass factory, presumably a French invention, though this is not mentioned. It is described as a vitreous mass, absolutely free from metals, acid proof, of a grayish blue opal color and resembling artificial ice. It is cast and rolled into large plates of from 85 to 100 square feet surface area and from one-half to one and a half inches thick. Large surfaces, it is said, can be lined with a single plate without a joint, and it is superior to marble, in that it is acid proof and remains spotless. The plates have a smooth and a rough surface, the latter to render adhesion to mortar sure, though for partition walls it is furnished smooth on both sides.

His Dinner Costume.

Palermo has not yet got over the Due d'Orleans' dinner costume. The French pretender presented himself at a dinner party given by an Italian duchess there in white knee breeches, white silk stockings, white waistcoat, velvet smoking jacket with the orders of the Golden Fleece and of Charles V. on the breast and in shoes with diamond buckles. He explained that that was the way he dressed for dinner at home.

Home Manners.

The young wife's ideals begin to be shattered when she sees her husband put his feet on the best chair.—Philadelphia Record.

WIND LYRICS.

East wind—
Through gates of pearl, with sapphire net,
I steal at dawn to sliver, while yet
The clouds with silver dew are wet,
On wings that brush the morning star
Of song afar.

North wind—
From fields of frozen stars I blow,
I hear the fragile flowers of snow
That fall upon the earth below,
With pure celestial lips to bless
In soft caress.

South wind—
On wings of perfume, born of spring,
Sweet memories of the south I bring;
From birds and blossoms pink that fling
To heaven their gladness in an ecstasy
Of melody.

West wind—
Back through the gates of gold and rose,
Where late the star of evening glows,
I slip, before the evening's close,
On pinions woven of a sigh,
Into the night I seem to die.
But, hush! The night will soon pass by.
Before the lark, when morning breaks,
The east wind wakes.

—Carrie L. Ward in Danaid.

FIRST AMERICAN PATENT.

Granted at Boston in 1648 and Called a Monopoly.

To the general court of Massachusetts belongs the honor of granting the first American patent. This was in 1648 and was then designated as a monopoly. It was confined to the region controlled by Massachusetts, and the one issue apparently included all the invention of the inventor connected with engines that depended upon water for their motive power. The limit of the monopoly was 14 years, and the court not only retained power to forbid exportation, but to prevent exorbitant charges upon the public for their use.

The patent was issued in this form:

"JENKES MONOPOLY.
"At a general Court at Boston the 6th of the 3th Mo 1648. The court considering ye necessity of raising such manufactures of engines of mills to go by water for speedy dispatch of much worke with few hands, and being sufficiently informed of ye ability of ye petition to performe such worke grant his petition (yet no Othr per sen shall set up or use any such new invention, or trade for 14 yeares without ye license of him the said Joseph Jenkes) so far as concerns any such new invention, & so it shall be always in ye power of this cote to restrain ye exportation of such manufactures & ye prizes of them to moderation if occasion so require."

This inventor, Joseph Jenkes, or Jenks, as it would now be spelled, came from Hammersmith, England, settled in Lynn in 1643 and died in 1682-83, aged 81. He was a blacksmith and machinist, made the dies for the coining of the "Pine Tree" money and built the first fire engine in this country, altogether a man of great inventive genius and the ancestor of a large number of descendants. One of his sons removed to Rhode Island, where he built several mills.—Boston Transcript.

An Absentminded Bridegroom.

Robert Dewar, brother of Lord William Dewar, the British scientist who was the first experimenter to liquefy air, is a remarkably absentminded man. It is said that on one occasion he left his home early one morning and repaired to the house of a friend, in which there was a fine library to which he had access. That afternoon his relatives and friends searched the neighborhood in vain for him. At length he was run down in this library. By his side was a new suit of clothes.

"It's a nice man you are," ironically said the spokesman.

"What's the matter now?" returned Robert irritably.

"Your bride and the preacher are waiting for you this two hours. Don't you know this is your wedding day, man?"

"I declare," said the groom, "I'd forgotten all about it! Wait till I dress, and I'll go along with you."—Saturday Evening Post.

SALARIES OF OUR PLAYERS.

The Pay of Actors Varies From \$16 to as Much as \$500 Per Week.

Franklin Fyles, writing of "The Theater and Its People" in The Ladies' Home Journal, touches interestingly upon the earnings of actors and corrects the oft repeated reports of the enormous earnings of players. "Salaries vary with circumstances," he says. "The manager may find at \$25 a week a player whose moderate talent exactly fits a part of considerable importance. He may have to pay \$150 if the role is singular and fit candidates scarce. If he wants celebrity in addition to ability, he may be willing to make the salary \$500 a week. In that case he takes into account the public value of the name and makes a feature of it in his advertisements."

"Not more than ten actors in America, aside from the stars, receive as much as \$250 a week, and not more than five actresses are paid this amount. In fact, \$150 a week is exceptional, and \$100 will engage an excellent hero or heroine, a fine comedian or a delineator of eccentric character. The wages run down to \$75 for a son-brette, ingenue or old man, to \$50 for an old woman, juvenile man or juvenile woman, and so along to utility and chorus men and women at \$12 or \$18 a week. These are the wages of thoroughly competent actors in companies of good grade."

Her Little Confidence Game.

"We're playing railroad train," she said as she pulled her father's paper away. "And I'm the conductor. Tickets, please."

He took a card from his pocket and handed it to her. She looked at it intently for a minute and then handed it back. "That was issued yesterday," she said, "and isn't good today. You'll have to pay cash or get off the train."

He gave her a dime. He knew he had been "worked," but what else could he do?—Chicago Post.